JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STE at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current is

New York taken. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the y Foun cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. The EUROPEAN EDITION overy Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 perannum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The California Edition, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of

each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixti

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. - Inc. Elves Tue Fool of the Fault. IRVING HALL, Irving piace.—Ghard Commination Entrantainment for the Benevit of the Union Orghans House of Out Declarate Soldiers and Saltons. Matines at Two o'Clock.

GRORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINERALAY, ALLADS, MCRICAL GREE, &C., FITTH AVENUE ODGER HOUSE, OS. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth Street.—PERR PIPES IN THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. Eather at Two o'Clock. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bovery -SIVE-

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 555 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethioptan Singing, Dancing, &c.—Belffingor; or the Two Mounteranes. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Meccanics' Hall, 471 Groat-

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermopian Mis-BROOKLYN ATHEN.EUM.-THE ALLEGHANIAN VOCAL NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broad

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-

New York, Saturday, May 26, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

advertisements to in ure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock

THE MEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the joint resolution relative to cadet appointments to West Point Academy was passed. Other miner matters were discussed, when the Senate on motion, adjourned until Monday.

The republican Senators adjourned carly for the pur pose of going into aucus on the reconstruction prop sitions. It is believed the result will be facilitated by private consultation, rather than by relying on the ac-

ommodation of conflicting views in open debate. In the House the Bounty bill, with an amondm ducting State and local bounties, was passed by a vote of 139 to 2. The tax bill was next under consideration of 139 to 2. The tax bill was next under consideration A few unimportant amendments and alterations were made, and, thirty-two pages of the bill having been dis

THE CITY.

The Board of Excise met yesterday at the Police Head-quarters, President Schultz in the chair. The routine business of stating the number of applications made and licenses granted was gone through, and after a short dis

A number of inquor dealers, arrested for alleged viola-tions of the Excess law by selling liquor on Sunday, the 6th instant, appear d at the Jefferson Market Police Court yearerday for examination, before Judga Ledwith. All these cases, with the exception of three, were dis-missed, on the ground that the parties were not figured at the time, they being arrested for a violation of the correenth section of the Excise law. The examination

of the other cases was postponed until Friday next.

The Board of Health had a brief session yesterday afternoon, but no business of importance beyond the question of the abatement of nuisances and the health of the nits own him to be at the control of the six own him to be a session yes and the health of the nits own him to be a session yes and the health of the nits own him to be a session of the nits own him to be a session yes a session of the nits of the nits own him to be a session of the nits own him to be a session yes a the city came b fore it.

The str ke of the ship carpenters, caulkers and Joiner still progresses. The workmen intend to hold a piculat Jones' Wood next week in aid of the eight hoar labe system. The bosses held a meeting yesterday, at which suggestions were thrown out that if the movement con-tines they will use means to introduce workmen into

Methodist Ep-scopal Church was continued in Zion church y storday. It has been in se-sion six days, but is not yet concluded. The morning and afternoon The Association of Dry Goods Clerks held a require meeting last night, at which they resolved to loan two hundred dellars to the ship callk is now on a strike

and passed resolutions that past experience proved the advantage to be derived from the early closing of the dry goods stores below Canal street, and the giving of a halfoliday on Saturday afternoons to the clerks during the

A mass meeting of Fenians will be held this evening Cooper In titute, when James stephens will de liver an address on the present position and future pros pects of the organization.

Particulars of the Leving Bank embezzlement of \$60,000

are given this morning. The bookkeeper's sickness and the employment of a person to fill his place tem porarily was the cause of the dis overy. He was assist Both parties ar ed by an outside party in the fraud. About \$40,000 o. the money has been returned, and the officers of the bank expect to obtain the remainder from the outside party.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before

Judge Benedict, Mr. Daniel P. Peters, proprietor of a hotel, corner of Twenty-first street and Broadway, charged with a breach of the Internal Revenue law in best receipts seven in number) for payment of money withat having athred the stamp required by law, was mulet in a penalty of \$1,400.

enalty of \$1,400. Sens littel case was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas by the jury returning a verdit of fity

The Tilt diverce case was again postponed yesterday stil Monday next, in consequence of the ab

The Wilson divorce case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, on a motion to set aside the decree of d.vorce alleged to have been obtained by fraud and collusion. The Court user d an order setting asid; the decree of divorce and also another that proceedings be instituted against the attorney from the list of attorneys.

Judge Russel sentenced a number of prisoners yes terday in the General Sessions to the State Prison among whom was John Vernon, who pleaded guilty to manufaughter in the third degree. He was sont to the Sing Sing Prices for three y are. On the trial of George Rothenel, for the alleged lerceny of a horse, William Smith, a member of the Metropolitan force, was charged with a tempting to bribe with moses to swear falledy in the care. The charge will be avestigated by the proper

Inman steamship City of New York, Captain Leitch, will sail from pier 44 North river to-day, at Leitch, will sail from pier 44 North river to-day, at Liverpool. The steamtracted M., for Queenstown and Liverpool. The steamhip Bavaria, Captain Taube, for Comes and Hamburg,
and the Bremen, Captain Neyunber, for Comes and Breman, will also sail at noon to-day. The mails for versels will close at the Post office at half-past

The steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, of the Cromwell line, will sail from pler Na. 9 North river, at

three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans.

The fine steamship Ariadne, Captain Crary, for Galveston, Texas, will sail at three P. M. to-day, from per No. 23 East river, foot of Beekman street.

The steamship M sword, taptain Loveland, of the Empire Sidewheel line, will sail from pier No. 13 North

river, at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah.

The popular steamship Esragona, Captain Crowell, of from plor 14 East river, foot of Wall street

sely quiet. On 'Change flour, wheat and corn ad-ted. Oats were also firmer. Pork was dull and y. Boof and lard were steady, with a fair demand.

The stock market was strong yesterday, and a get advance of prices took place. Governments we nigher. Gold, after opening at 141%, closed at 139%.

Among the cases decided in the United States and Co Among the cases decided in the United States and Colomba Commission was one involving the right of citizonship in one country by a person owning property and
residing in another. The Ocean Hotel, at Panama, owned
by Augustus C. Freis, a citizen of Panasylvania and
an agent in Panama of a transit company located claswhere, was burned during the riots in 1858; and the umpire, Sir Frederic Brâce, declarse that the owner is entitied to compensation for dama; a, he being a citizen of
the United States and not of New Granada.

Jeff Davis has been allowed the freedom of the fort on
his parole, retiring to Carroll Hall at night. His counsel,
O'Conor and Shoa, are admitted to long private interviews

The North Carolina State Convention met again yes dations to make for reconstruction measures, but that the action of Congress must be waited for. He says all are loyal here, including the Congressmen elected. The President is heartily endersed and the civil government s in complete operation.

The vote in West Virginia on the State const

amendment disfranchising reb is was taken on Thurs day. Returns so far indicate the ratification of the amend-A question as to the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau over freedmen is being argued in the United States District Court of Knozville, Tenn. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Judge, bringing before the court Col. John Henry, an agent of the Bureau, and requiring him to show authority for forcibly taking a negro boy from the protection of one relation and transferring him to that of another.

The Old Echool Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

at St. Louis yesterday reported adversely to the declara-tion recently put forth by the Louisville Presbytery, and declares the latter Presbytery dissolved. The Louisville Commissioners declined to enter a defence of their action

Meetings of the business men of Charleston have been held to appoint delegates for the purpose of visiting Louisville and Cincinnati in reference to the projected railroad between those cities and Charleston.

George W. Sage, the murderer of a little child two years of age, belonging to Wm. Todd, near Paris, Ind., suffered the severest penalty of the law, at Mount Vernon, in that State, yesterday. He made a confession on the scaffold, saying that while he was in the act of stealing some money belonging to Mr. Todd three children of the inter came in and discovered him in the act. He immediately determined to kill them, but only succeeded in killing the baby. The others recovered and informed against him, and he was arcested. He died firmly, and against him, and he was arrested. He died firmly, and almost withe t a struggle.

A man named E. K. Howe was arrested in Rochester

on Wednesday last, who is supposed to be one of the parties concerned in the forgeries on bonded warehouse

parties concerned in the lorgeries on confidence was con-in Wall street. He was brought to this city.

J.mes Mulcheary was awarded one thousand dollars damages in the Superior Court of Boston yesterday, a ainst Dr. Henry Bowditch, who branded the plaintif

a ainst Dr. Henry Bowditeb, who branded the plaintiff illegally with a letter D as a deserter, while examining surgeon in the Provest Marsianl's office.

A polition for an injunction against acty railway company is Baltimore for refusing to allow Mr. A. A. Bradley, who claims to be a colored lawyer from Boston, to ride in the cars, was refused by the Judge of the United States District Coart of Baltimore yesterday.

There I no doubt that the confederation candidates of Northumberland, Now Brunswick, for the vacant Ministry, have been elected. Considerable excitement provailed, and a confederationist was killed in St. John on the evening of the 24th Instant.

There was a general celebration of the Queen's birthday throughout Canada yesterday. While firing a salute at Gall, a cannon exploded, killing two persons.

The woollen and cotton mills at Darby, near Philadelphia, were damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of

Etouben county, N. Y., yesterday morning. They were totally destroyed, involving a less of \$100,000.

A great portion of the town of Pawpaw, Mich., was

lot of cotton stored therein. The loss, irrespective of cotton, was about ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Oil has been discovered at Wilder, Canada West Our Full Election:-The Coming Politi-

The public mind of the Northern States in ripe for a political revolution in our approaching fall elections. The people are ready. They need only the active organization of a national Johnson Union movement to bring them into line. The enthusiastic Johnson meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, and the spirited popular gather ing on the same night and the same platform at Westminster, Maryland, of republicans and democrats, show how the tide is drifting. The people are spontaneously falling in with President Johnson's policy, and they need only a little active work in the way of organization to put an end to the factions and impracticable doings of the present Congress in the elections for the next.

Congress has been nearly six months in see sion, and what has it done in the way of Southern reconstruction and restoration? has given us the scheme of the Joint Committoe of Fifteen which is now before the Senatea scheme the manifest purpose of which is the exclusion of the lately rebellious States from the coming Presidential election, and their indefinite exclusion from the two houses. This scheme is ingeniously covered up with the leading measures of President Johnson's policy; but the issue remains substantially the The President's policy is Southern restoration to a voice in the government; the policy of Congress is Southern exclusion. This is the issue which will be submitted to the people in our approaching September, Octoher and November elections; and upon this issue, we say, the public mind of the North is

ripening for a great political revolution. Betw en the so-called conservative republicans and the democrats in Congress we ought to vens. These two epposing factions, possessing if combland, a majority against bim, have each to call their factions purposes, played into his hands. The democrats in Congress are mostly, if not all, of the copperhead tribe, miserable tricksters or desperate revolutionists, whose tactics would disgrace the rowdles of a New York democratic primary election. The conservatives of the House of Representatives are mere playthings in the hands of Stevens. He is amused when they speak in support of the administration, for he has tried them and knows that at the crack of

porising copperhends and conservatives have less respect for each other than for Stevens, and thus he uses the one faction or the other as occasion may serve him. The radical fac-tion rule Congress because they are united, bold and aggressive. Their purposes may be bad, their measures may be victous and revo-lutionary; but in their fight they show those qualities of courage, skill, tennelty and energy which invariably command respect and give even to a bad cause more or less of popular

Thus the President bas failed in Congress secure a party capable of accomplishing any-thing. His professed and noisy adherents have their own axes to grind, their own selfish or paliry party purposes to serve, and they are like Joseph's cost, of many colors. Hence, against the radicals the opposition elements of of bushwhackers against the advances of a reg-ular army. Hence the necessity of a bold ag-gressive movement from what Stevens calls the other end of the Avenue." Pre Johnson must advance his standard, in view of an appeal from Congress to the people. He can do this by a reconstruction of his Cabinet, from the Secretary of State down to the Attorney General. Let him try the experiment, and give us a new Cabinet from the leading heroes of the war-soldiers, sallors and civilians the Union war party will rally around him and his policy. This is the way to commence effective organization of a national Johnson Union party, and in view of a wholesome reolution in our fall elections. Meantime we would suggest the propriety and advantages ason Union meeting in this metropolis, to strengthen the President's hands and to curage him to take the initiative against his enemies, not forgetting the decisive step of a complete reorganization of his Cabinet.

The Ohio Democracy-Their New Wine in the Old Bottle. The democracy of Ohio at their recent State Convention adopted, in part, a new platform in a resolution that "they will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson as Presi dent of the United States in all the necessary and proper means to carry out his policy" for the restoration of the Union, "and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union and of negro political and civil equality, onforced by the federal government."

This cordial and active support of President Johnson is good. It places the democracy of Ohio on a substantial foeting; but in their very first resolution they repeat the blunders of their New Jersey brethren last fall of adhering to the exploded heresies of the Chicago Convention. They declare "that the demo cracy of Ohio will adhere in the present and in the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the ratic party and to its ancient and well settled principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the moral apostle of American denocracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the governent." The beginning of this resolution is substantially the beginning of the Chicego platform; and no wonder, for Mr. Vallandig ham, who was the framer of the Chicago relutions, was the head of the committee from which emanated these Ohio resolutions. It seems to us very strange, and it is certainly very unfortunate, that the Obio democracy can do nothing without Vallandigham and his ex-

ploded abstractions. Now what are those democratic principles Jefferson to which the Ohio democracy intend to adhere with "unfaltering fidelity and firm ness?" They are those pernicious State rights resolutions of 1798 and '99 used so success fully by Jefferson in Kentucky and Virginia and in the South generally, as a hobby upo which to ride into the Presidency. Having served their purpose in his election Jefferson cast them aside; and from that day down to the General Jackson-a period of thirty years or so-httle or nothing was heard of them. Then Calhoun revived them in his State rights doctrine and experiment of nullif eation of the federal tariff law of 1828; but Old Hickory put him down. Then the great apostle of South Carolina democracy, as Jackson had predicted, turned his State rights dogmas upon the slavery question, the right of secession and a Southern confederacy. Those ideas, industriously diffused over the South and fostered and strengthened by the subservient Northern democracy, culminated in the late rebellion and went down with it in a deluge of blood.

This is history; and yet these are the princi ples which Vallandigham brings from Chicago and foists upon the Ohio democracy as their abiding platform. Thus bound to the dead carcass of the old pro-slavery. State sovereignty democratic party, the support of Presiden Johnson by the Ohio democracy, we appre hend, will be of very little practical value. Not until these old bide-bound copperhead leaders are set aside and the democracy begin to com prehend the fact that there has been a deluge will they be able to retrieve their misfortun as the peace party of the war. Under the banner of Andrew Johnson Vallandigham is not the proper apostle for the Ohio democracy.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE AT WASHINGTON.-We understand that Colonel De Vidal v Rivas and other members of General Santa Anna's staff. deputed to Washington for a friendly confer ence with Senor Romero, the Minister of the Mexican republic, have not met with a verfriendly reception. On Thursday last, after a long conversation with Señor Romero, he, as it appears, closed the argument in a refusal to introduce the delegation to the President, having no faith in Santa Anna. This, it strikes us, was a foolish decision on the part of Sello Romero. General Santa Anna is persuaded to leave his place of exile and come to th United States to give a helping hand to the Mexican republic. His long and active caree in Mexico has established his reputation as soldier and made his name familiar and popu-lar among his people as a military leader. He is the man the liberals now want to unite them and give system and efficiency to their warfare against the imperialists. To secure the services of such a man all petty persons jealousies among the supporters of Juare ought to be cast away. They should not fall into the follies of the squabbling Fenians whip they will | Seffor Romero ought to rise above such ridicu-

good care of him; but common courtery, ju-tice and sound policy suggest the propriety, on the part of the Secretary of State, of a gentle hint to Selior Romero to behalf of General Suta Anna.

There seems to be a general impress a Washington that Congress will not adjourn this summer, but remain in session to prevent the President from removing the radical of ers throughout the country. To this, then, we are coming at last. For the sake of saving the heads of a few radicals the country is to put to the expense of a permanent see Congress and probably to the passage manner of political jobs to deplete the Treasury. The excuse no doubt effered for this be that it is necessary in order to complete a plan of reconstruction. But if we are to indige plan of reconstruof the future by the past, that will not give them time enough. Congress has now been in session about six months. No plan has been agreed upon and from the present indications there are no signs of an agreement very soon. Nor will the project to remain to permanent session be of any avail. It will only make the breach between Congress and the President all the more apparent to the people and the issue more distinct. It will daily remind people of the opposition of the radicals to an early restoration of the country and increase the dissatisfaction and disgust with Congress among

The great trouble with Congress arises from

the fact that the leaders of the factions in that body belong to another age. They were connected with the manipulation of politics prior to the war and managed, through the excitement connected with our great struggle, to secure their election to Congress. They fail to comprehend the new order of things and are trying to run in the old rats and attach to the living questions of to-day the old and dead issues of the past. They are thus unable to accomplish anything for themselves and stand in the way of the live men of the present, who are anxious to secure the fruits of our victories. A new race of men has been brought forward by our war-men who are more practical and look upon the questions now at issue in an altogether different light from those who are now manipulating the action of Congress. They are in favor of the restoration policy marked out by the present administration. The politicians in Congress on the other hand, see that if that policy is successful they will be compelled to retire into private life and give way to the real live men of the day who saved the nation from the wreck which the politicians had prepared for it. They imagine that the can prolong their power by the same system of tactics which they adopted on former occasions, and that it is necessary for them, in order to retain this supremacy, to prolong an adjust ment of the affairs of the nation as long as possible. For this reason they throw obstruc tions in the way of the easy, simple and practical plan of restoration marked out by the President and at the same time are unable t agree upon any proposition themselves.

These facts are becoming so apparent the

not only are the radicals daily growing weaker

and more unpopular with the people, but the President is gaining strength. If Congress re fall it will increase the feeling against that body and bring the new race of men brought out by the war into active political life. The class will have the sympathy and support of the great mass of the people and at the next elections will be called upon to take the places in Congress now held by the men of the past age. They take a more comprehensive view of the questions now at issue than the old wire-pulling politicians. They see that the President has presented a plan of restoration which will secure an early peace and the prosperity of the country. Whenever one of their number has spoken-from General Grant down-he has can tell the present demoralized Congress that our coldiers are carrying the great mass of the neanle with them, and, as General Martindale in his letter to Senator Sherman says, the reconstruction patchwork of Congress "is too narrow for the Union party and altogether too narrow for the country." If there is any doubt of this fact now the fall elections will remove that doubt. All that remains for the Presiden now to do is for him to remodel his Cabinet turn out the relies of other days which not hang like a loadstone about his neck, and the success of his administration is certain. The material is at his command, ready to rally around him and make his admini successful as that of Jackson. The radicals are rying their best to take this power away from im; but if Mr. Johnson will be true to himself. change his advisers and call around him mili tary and naval heroes, he need have no fear of the result of the next Congressional elections whether the present Congress remains in session or not. A move of this kind will reassure the public and is required by the exigencies of the occasion. The President will be astonished at the demonstrations of approval that will follow in every section of the country. THE PUSS ABOUT THE FIFTH AVENUE.-The

fuse which some people are making about tear ing down the stoops upon Fifth avenue and ruining that fine street is very absurd. The Common Council cannot and will not perpetrate such an outrage. The whole matter is either a blackmailing scheme or a rail-road job. But during the debate before the Common Council Committee on Thursday a very curious incident occurred. Mr. Henry Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made an admira ble speech in opposition to the proposed swin dle, and thereupon Mr. George H. Purser who seems to be the only person in favor of the measure, undertook to rebuke Mr. Bergt for his "foreign airs," and for having "comfrom a country where he had learned the air of a master instead of the spirit of a democrat." Certainly we have never heard anything more impudent. Mr. Bergh is of an old Knicker bocker family, and the son of Christian Eergh a wealthy shipbuilder. He was born in this city and completed his education abroad. We knew Christian Bergh and we know this Mr Bergh, whom Parser denounces as a foreign perat, but who is a true Knickerbocker and an intelligent, cultivated and public spirit George H. Purser, who is so much opposed to

eign airs." This Purser is an Englishm twenty-five years ago in the train of Far Wright; and we remain the train of Far ight; and we remember very well when he greaching infidelity, atheism and Fanny ghtism at old Tammany Hall. Now he has given up lecturing and appears to figure as chief lobby agent for the corporation jobbers. A protty fellow he is to attack a native New like Mr. Bergh for belonging to the

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS MEXICAL

FOLIUT.—The organ of the Secretary of State in this city, a journal managed by Weed, Raymond & Co., is excessively laudatory of the Secretary on account of his Mexican policy. It speaks of his "diplomatic masterstrokes;" of tions of certain persons in this country who bear hostile intentions toward Mexico; of his position as among the "most distinguished statesmen of modern times;" and, finally, of preserving as from a war with France by the steadiness and patience which marked his course on the Mexican question. Considering the close relationship existing between the Premier and the managers of his organ in New York, praise so fulsome as is contained in the article referring to his diplomatic policy would have come more modestly and with far more grace from some other source. Mr. Seward is a volumisome other source. Mr. Seward is a volumi-nous writer. He can dish up a correspondence that must confound European diplomats, if it that must confound European dip does not convince them. As a purveyor for the pages of a magazine he would do remarkably well, if he should not by his prolixity weary the patience of his readers. But as a sound, statesmanlike writer and diplomat he is behind the age. It was through no policy of Mr. Seward that Napoleon concluded to withdraw his troops from Mexico. It was through no "masterstroke" of his that the downfall of Maximilian has been precipitated. It is to General Grant and his brave soldiers that all the credit of the departure of the French from Mexico is due. The French Emperor with his usual sagacity foresaw what might be done with our grand Union army after it had been disbanded. He could readily imagine how easy it would be for General Grant or General Sheridan to lead their veterans into Mexico and wipe out every vetige of the empire in a brief period. Had President Johnson adopted General Grant's views in regard to Mexico at the close of the rebellion Meximilian would have been driven out of the country in six months. It is to President Johnson that Napoleon is indebted for being able to make his escape from Mexico and from becoming a second or third rate monarch instead of, as he is now, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Mr. Soward's arguments and policy have bad no effect whatevor in settling this Mexican question, and his organ should be in some better business than in plastering him all over with namerited praise.

CURRENT OF EMIGRATION.—Our colonia neighbors are very much concerned about the emigration to this country from their territory. It appears that five hundred emigrants who lately landed in Canada from the Old World came over immediately to this side "to seek homes in the Western States of the American Union." They remained in Toronto one night only and the next morning (Sunday) crossed the border. The Toronto Leader sor lowfully exclaims, "Will our government ever offer inducements to emigrants to remain in Canadat" We advise the colonists not to be so much distressed. The emigrants have found out where their interests lie. All the measures either the imperial or colonial govern-ment can adopt to hold the emigrant will not succeed while a more enticing country and better government can be reached by merely crossing a river. The best thing the Canadians can do is to emigrate themselves as soon as possible or become annexed to this country, which will be the same thing. The sooner they understand the inevitable destiny of this great republic and all the populations of the American continent with it the better.

sition was made in Congress some time ago, and has not been acted upon yet, to guarantee a fifty million loan for Mexico. This is altogether out of place and unnecessary. We have enough to do in attending to our own financial situation and affairs without involving ourselves with guaranteeing loans for other countries and for the benefit of speculators. It Mexico were in a condition to be nunexed and we should think it advisable to annex that country we might enter into such an obligation or a greater one; but that time has not come yet. Nor is it necessary. The French are leaving, Maximilian will soon leave, Mex ice is full of latent wealth and Santa Anna has plenty of money. It will be better and more healthful for our neighbors to work out their own salvation. If we were to guarantee the loan for Mexico we might be called upor to do the same for the Fenian bonds, and, con sidering the Irish element in this country and the claims of the Irish upon us, their case, to use a legal simile, would stand first on the calendar. The principle is wrong; it is a speculation of a set of fellows to put their ds into the Treasury, and there is no necessity for any such guarantee on the part of our government. Through the moral aid of the United States Mexico will redeem herself, our capitalists will individually invest their money there to develop her latent wealth, and in due time, when she is fit for it, we will make her a part of the great republic.

JEFF DAVIS AND HIS TRIAL-Every day we have some fresh rumor about the trial of Jet Davis, and the public are beginning to weary of the subject. If Congress would only pass a resolution to open his prison doors and let him g) whithersoever he would the people would be perfectly satisfied. All idea of vindictiveess is absurd as well as unpopular. His case has been sattled by the result of the rebellion: and the time has gone by when this great nation should wreak its vengeance upon a political oriminal. Let the government, then, treat Jeff Davis as my Uncle Toby treated the flyopen the door of Fortress Monroe and let him go forth. Surely the world is large enough for Jeff Davis and the United States. NITRO-GLYCERINE.-The decision of Comm

sioner Betts in the nitro-glycerine case settles the question of law in the matter of shipping this dangerous material on board of s'eau vessels; but it appears that the evidence did not each lish the fact as to the responsibility of the party charged with the offence. However,

it was ascertained who the guilty person was and it is to be hoped that the matter will not be let drop. The public require protestion from this dangerous compound. It is very useful for mining and other purposes and is very likely to be extensively imported if some

OR PENTON AT WORK.—We notice that Governor Ferror at Work.—We notice that the Governor is in town and has been visiting the prisons and pentiantiaries, inspecting their inmates and studying the philosophy of reguery. We presume that this is merely preliminary to his appointment of agents to inspect the virious city departments, as provided by the new law. just like those in jail, except that they operate upon a larger scale and are not yet convicted

TIRES.

The Destruction of the Hudson River Kallstond Freight Depet, Foot of Tair-ty-Second Street-Loss Eighty Thou-sand Delians-Two Horses Burned to

of the trement.

It less by the fire will amount to about \$80,000. The Hudon River Rullroad Company o-timute their loss at \$25,000; no insurance. Loss on postatous, \$5,000; on purport owind by Jon at Smith, \$5,000; Hotelson, \$5,000; on loss on wangping paper, \$1,000; no insurance. Loss on corn, \$5,000; no insurance; and loss on heavy \$5,000. There are other losses. The names of the owners could not be accordanced.

The following are the insurances on the property urned and damaged at No. 534 Brussiway:—First floor, crithrer & Co., book publishers; damage by trater about 10,000; insured for \$41,600, as follows:—Empire Cop., 5,000; Therin, \$5,000; Home, \$3,500; Lenon, \$3,500; Edun. \$5,000; North American, \$9,500; Lonor, \$3,500; Lonor, \$5,000; North American, \$9,500; Washington, \$5,000; Manhattan. \$2,500; Yonkers and Now York, \$5,000; Gran Exchange, \$5,000. Second and the filled \$5,000; insured for \$4,000; in the Piremen's, Merchander \$2,000; insured for \$4,000; in the Piremen's, Merchander Stand Spatishic. The rese part of the second floor was or capited by \$3.00. Moran dealer in window standing damaged by water about \$1,000; in the reme. Fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Glarles Kienzie, agent, cabinet maker; loss about \$1,000; lestured for \$4,000. The building is owned by H. B. Townsend; a is damaged about \$8,000, and a basured.

Fire in Abendir Place, a four and five o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in the engine room in the whiskey distil-lery No. 25 Abatteir place, and before the flames were extinguished Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 25 were destroyed. The buildings were of brick, one and a half story bigh, Loss about \$2,000.

Yours, May 25, 1866.
A fire occurred this morning in a frame building known as the Bedstead Factory. It broke out at seven o'clock, and in twenty minutes the whole building—seventy-five by two hundred feet—was in flames, pretotally destroyed. Loss on the building and machiner, \$10,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Columbia Insuranc Company. A large quantity of cotton stored there we destroyed; amount not known. It was fully insured Micsara Otto Brothern building, adjoining, was dataged \$500 on machinery. They were insured.

Fire at Darby, Pa.

Darby, seven miles from this city, were damaged by fir to the extent of \$10,000 to-day. About two thousal lands were employed in those mills. The loss is a lieved to be fully covered by insurance.

Fire at Bath, N. Y.

ru, Steuben County, N. Y., May 25, 1886. The Bath woolien and saw mills were entirely de by fire this morning. The loss will probably reach \$100,000; parily insured. The fire was the work of an Fire at Pawpaw, Michigan

A special despatch to the Adv riser and Tribms mays the great portion of the business part of the town of l'augaw, hichigan, was burned the afternoon. Four dry good, two drag, one greerly and one creekery store were among the buildings destroyed. Fire at Brownsville, Pa. Firresumo, Pa., May 26, 1866.
The planing mill of Aubery, Cromion & Coon, situate

at Brownsville, near this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$25,000. Insured for \$5,000. The fire was accidental. Presbyterian Church Assembly at St. Louis.

Sr. Lous, May 24, 1808

The proceedings of the Old School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to-day consisted mainly of the presentation and reading of the report of the Committee on

the Louisville Presbytery case.

The report reviews the declaration and testimony put forth by that body, considers it an evidence of organized conspiracy against the Church and concludes with a series of reasons which declare the Presbytery of Louisville dissolved. ille dissolved.

A new Pro bytery is constituted, to be called by the

same name, occupy the same territory and have care of the same churches—the said Presbytery to be composed of so many ministers and elders as shall subscribe to the disapproval of the "Declaration and Testimony of the Louisville Presbytery" and obey the General Assembly. All ministers of the late Louisville Presbytery who do not apply for admission to the new Tresbytery and subscribe to the disapproval within two months of its organization, their pastoral relations under the care of this Assembly shall be dissofted.

The Assembly disclaims any intention or disposition to of so many ministers and elders as shall subscribe to the

The Assembly disclaims any intention or disposition to disturb existing relations of the churches or of rollin cliers or private members, but rather dealers to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges in the churches of their choice against men who would see duce them into an abandonment of the heritage of their fathers.

fathers.

Dr. C. R. Humphreys offered a substitute, strongly condemning the "declaration and instance," and or, ng the Lonsville Presby tery to forbest fur beautiful and interest to the consideration of the subject, to return to its loyalty to the Crurch, and to report to the next General Assumbly its attention to promises, said action to be then decided upon by the General Assembly.

As the evening expend Dr. Thomas made a strong treech in

assembly. Then Pr. Thorate made a strong a favor of the report of the committee, occupygette whole time till the adjournment.
The Louisville commission is decided an invitation by
he Amenday to appear and decend the action of their
reabytery.

Diefranchisement in West Virginia. WARELING, West Va., May 25, 1866 The election in West Virginia yesterday for the rat cation or rejection of the constitutional amendment dis-franchising persons engaged in rebellion passed of quietty. Returns from the interior counties come in very alowly. Full returns received from eleven counties thus far indicate large majorities for ratification. When ing city and Ohio county give ever three benefits